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Wedding Cake Boxes canning cows. This is a cent and a pounds. Of the principal causes of condemnation, 85 PER CENT WERE FOR TUBERCULOSIS, 12 per cent for

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PAVORS FOR SOCIETIES FAVORS FOR DANCING PARTIES FAVORS FOR EUCHRE PARTIES FAVORS FOR WEDDINGS

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is the all-around favorite. It is made for both black and smokeless powders and to take heavy loads. It has one-third less parts than any other repeater, and handles very last.

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HE BEEF TRUST MUST GO!

Has Fought Every Effort to Have Dates Placed Its Canned Goods, and Has Combatted Every Attempt to Make It Pay Costs of Inspection.

Now it Has Raised the Price of the Food Products of the Country and Its Assaults Upon the Health of Our Citizens Are Matters of Record.

a proposed law to this effect, last year, in his annual report: only goes to emphasize the necessity "EIGHTY PER CENT OF THE that exists for one.

According to all accounts the canned have been years in a warehouse.

More than that, the government the expenses of meat inspection. The government should also inspect

all meat in transit. Lately the Boel Trust has been

It controls the meat business. It controls the poultry trade.

It controls the egg market. It controls the hide market.

market.

It is the Beef Trust and the Beef

very high grade meat they pay as high as five or six cents a pound. cent for hog cholera." The trust utilizes every portion of the cattle, hoofs, horns, intestines, hide,

But it is too hoggish to do this. It and makes the American public pay ing houses in the West for Chicago outrageous prices.

The following from the Chicago Daily Journal market report for July 10, 1907, is a fair sample of what the Beef Trust pays for cattle, per 100 ber 11, 1905:

ı	Prime tat steers	VO. 1345 1.94
ı	Good to choice steers	6.40@6.70
١	Medium to good steers	5.75@6.40
١	Common to medium steers	5,25675.00
	Inferior killers	4.75615.13
	Good to choice cows	4.00@5.73
	Medlum cows	3.25@3.87
	Common to good cutters	2.506(3.00
1	Medium to good canners	1.75%2.46
	Prime helfers	4.6062 5.96
ı	Medium to good helfers	3.50@4.23
	Common to fair helfers	3.00@3.03
	Good to choice bulls	4.40% 5.23
	Bologna bulls	3.15@3.60
	Good to choice calves	7.00627.73
	Medium calves	6,00927.00
	Inferior heavy calves	3,0067 4.00
	Selected feeders	4.65% 5.00
	Good feeders	4.4067 4.00
	Medium feeders	4.00% 4.33
	Fair to good stockers	3,00674.00
1	Inferior light stockers	3,00023,00
ı	The state of the s	The second secon

You will see from the above figures that the average price paid by the Beef Trust is about 4 cents a pound.

But do the people who have to pay exorbitant prices for food get good

a reply

The following from the Chicago Health Department Bulletin of Octo ber 28, 1905, speaks for Itself:

The city inspectors at the Union Stock Yards condemned "FIVE CAT-TLE FOUND IN THE COOLERS, WITH A PART OF THE EVIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS TRIMMED OUT. AFTER HAVING BEEN PASSED BY THE GOVERNMENT INSPECTORS."

"They also condemned and destroyed 2,008 pounds of cut meats shipped from St. Louis and Kansas City, having passed government inspection at those

This shows the sort of government nepection we have. If a few of the governmental omissions are rectified how many thous-

ands are not? How many homes in Burone and America are at this moment harboring cuts of ment from tuberculosis cattle? The above report of the Health Com-missioner speaks of mest hanging in to sold outside the loop. the society of trust hanges, with toper— Posts are facts, and theses posts to

MEATS WERE CONDEMNED ON ACCOUNT OF TUBERCULOSIS." According to all accounts the cannel "Commenting upon this condition goods of the Beef Trust are bad enough (continues Commissioner Whelan). when comparitively new, without un- 'American Medicine,' December 23, loading on the public canned goods that says: 'One stands aghast at the criminal cupidity which will induce men to attempt to sell such dangerous foods to an unsuspecting community. It is now should compel the packers to pay all in order to go a step farther and find out who is responsible for this moral obliquity.
"'It is well known that combine-

tions of the larger ment dealers have existed in the past to the end of raisbranching out and gobbling up other ing the price of food stuffs beyond the point to which healthy competition would reduce them. The outcry has always been in protest against the in-creased cost of living, but here for the first time are the combinations which of the worst and most destructive bacoxtrol the food supply, brought into a cilli that prey upon mankind are com-direct relation to public healtn.

SELVES LOOKED UPON IN THE mon among cows that the wise and LIGHT OF PUBLIC DANGERS. Even the forewarned will use none but ster-It is the Beef Trust and the Beef in war, when all kinds of brutality are lilized milk. What is "bog cholera" rust alone that has made the cost of living as high as it is.

It is the Beef Trust and the Beef in war, when all kinds of brutality are lilized milk. What is "bog cholera" among swine is merely typhoid fever bonor—even murder—to poison the in men. Trichinea in hogs poisons The Beat Trust buys cattle, swine and sheep on the hoof for almost nothing the sheep of t develop a conscience in this direction."

If you will take the trouble to look at the market reports of the daily read the following from the Health De-

Health Department Bulletin, Dec. 9. 1905: "A total of 147,000 pounds of It could afford to sell the people meats was condemned and destroyed meat at reasonable prices and make a (during the past week) under the supervision of the department inspectors at the Union Stock Yards. This includes 4,983 pounds of government-inhas the American public by the throat spected cut meats shipped from pack-

Health Department Bulletin, Novem-

city trade and canning."

"Although the condemnation and struction of food supplies unfit for human consumption during the past three months-since the resumption of Stock Yards inspection August 7 ult... by order of the Commissioner—have reached immense proportions, much unfit food still reaches the market. Only such animals and meats as show gross pathologic conditions, recognizable by the naked eye, are now condemned. Facilities for microscopic laboratory ex-

amination have not yet been restored "The Union Stock Yards city inspectors condemned and destroyed 36 parts of beef carcasses, 3 hogs and 6 cattle WHICH HAD BEEN PASSED BY THE GOVERNMENT INSPECTORS.

"The total stock yards condemnations amounted to 176,808 pounds." "Parts of beef carcasses!"

In other words it has been and is the practice to cut out the cancers and tubercular tumors and let the rest of the carcass go to the people for food! And yet we call ourselves civilized.

The Boof brust will find it hard to get a resting place when the people of this country rise against it. as they surely will. The people of the of the Chicago Health Department for whole world are crying for its exter-

> An average of 50,000 pounds of disased meat is condemned every week by Chicago Health Department inspectors in butcher shops and grocery and de-partment stores "inside the Union

> If this great amount, of tubercular, cancerous and maggoty material can be found by the inspectors and destroyed "inside the loop," a small territory bounded by the river, Van Buren street, Wabash and Fifth avenues, how many million pounds are sold to the public and consumed in the vast territory outside the loop?

This is a very pertinent qu That 50,000 pounds of diseased meat can escape stockyards inspection every week and find itself into department and other stores "Inside the loop." should suffice to call attention to the vast amount of poisonous food that es-

Congress should pass a law compelling packers to print the date of the canning on the labels of all cannel goods sold by them.

The fact that the Beef Trust fought

The fact that the Beef Trust fought

Congress should pass a law compelling packers to print the date of the canning on the labels of all cannel to pass into the hands of the canning of the 3,885,000 sounds of the canning on the labels of all cannel to pass into the hands of one law their supply of food to pass into the hands of one law the complete the canning stupidity cencers is 1880-81.

2,179

The most amazing stupidity cencers is 1881-82.

2,186

1881-82.

2,186

1881-82.

2,186

1881-84.

2,186

The fact that the Beef Trust fought is passing the passing stupidity cencers is peculiar tumors "trimined out" ready to be cut into steaks.

Speaking of the 3,885,000 sounds of food to pass into the hands of one law they should allow their supply of food to pass into the hands of one law they should allow their supply of food to pass into the hands of one law they should allow their supply of food to pass into the hands of one law they should allow their supply of food to pass into the hands of one law they should allow their supply of food to pass into the hands of one law they should allow their supply of food to pass into the hands of one law they should allow their supply of food to pass into the hands of one law they should allow their supply of food to pass into the hands of one law they should allow their supply of food to pass into the hands of one law they should allow their supply of food to pass into the hands of one law they should allow their supply of food to pass into the hands of one law they should allow their supply of food to pass into the hands of one law they should allow their supply of food to pass into the hands of one law they should allow their supply of food to pass into the hands of one law they should allow their supply less community might tolerate a monopoly of some things, how it might

endure to have its transportation, for instance, or its electric light, control- 1902-03.......4,695 led by one ownership, for men can live without sleeping cars or are lamps; but that it should tolerate a monopoly of the primal necessity of food is beyond comprehension and without precedent. Even naked savages have uniformly been too wise for that, and the only nation that has

From a thousand illustrations of the injuries we all suffer from this idiotic arrangement let us cite one.

ever submitted to such a monstrous

condition is our own.

There is no way of communicating sease to the human body surer than py jaw" would be such an agent. mon among the animals he eats for food. Cows have tuberculosis and And lately it has stepped into the control of a large part of the vegetable and the control of the vegetable and the vegetable and the control of the vegetable and the vegetable and

Worse than all these, and more deadly, is another fact that is seldom commented upon because it is too appapers you will see that the trust pays from \$1.25 to \$2 per 100 pounds for demned during the period was 1,343,343 communicable. Many cattle have pounds. Of the principal causes of "lumpy jaw." Any animal with palling to dwell much upon. What is

actinomycosis-lumpy jaw-and 4 per This opens a field that demands the immediate attention of the government. Cancer is the most terrible of that stage may be without the patient's knowledge or suspicion. Its advance beyond that stage cannot even be checked. It slays its victims with the most horrible torture.

In this country the recent increase of this most terrible of human afflictions has been something to alarm us all. It was once rare; it now threatens to become common. In the Cincinnati hospital, in the year 1870-71, the number of cancerous patients was one in 587. In 1904 the number was one in 273. In 1870, when the total population of the city was 216,the number of cancer cases reported at all the institutions was 42; in 1900, with a total population of reported at all the institutions 198, and in 1903, with about the same population, the number was 267. I append the table that shows this asonishing increase.

Here is a similar report from two well-known hospitals elsewhere: ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL, NEW

YORK. Total No. of patients. Cancer

nation? 1900-01.....

1903-04......4,387 From 1885 to 1896 the figures as

These are sample pages from the dreadful records. The trend of medical investigation has been toward the conclusion that the origin of the human cancer infection is to be found in meat. It is no longer held to be possible that cancer or a tendency to cancer can be inherited. The infection is due always to an active agent taken in some way into the system. The meat of cattle afflicted with "lum-

There come to the slaughter houses of the trust, week by week, many cattle afflicted with "lumpy jaw." What becomes of them?

I don't know; you don't know; no body knows outside of the precincts of the slaughter houses.

And yet there can be no question to a man who desires to live that is of sent to prison for five years for forggreater importance than this. The op- ing a five-dollar check and these men erations of those slaughter houses are go free for swindling a nation? conducted behind closed doors. No outsider is allowed to glimpse what goes on there. No representative of hoards? the public ever gets behind that curtain. You can go there and be enter-tained with a fake exhibition of fake slaughtering conducted as a public spectacle. That amounts to nothing. The real work no one ever sees but the employes.

What becom tle? Theoretically they are burned and converted into fertilizer. Who sees the burning? Who knows that it is done or how it is done? Nobody outside of the employes. All we know all diseases. After it has reached a certain stage of development it is absolutely incurable. Its progress to "lumpy jaw" is communicable and that cancer frightfully increases.

> The London Lancet, the leading medical journal of Europe, sent a man to Chicago to investigate, so far as he could, the slaughtering processes of the trust houses. He returned with a revelation that should have called for gov ernment investigation. He declared that the methods employed were most unsanitary. That the work was done in a hurried, careless, slipshod way; that there was no tolerable inspection or sanitary supervision; that the health of the world was menaced by these conditions. To this scathing indictment from a great medical authority no serious defense was ever made. Subsequently, there appeared in Jamestown, N. Y., a remarkable book. "The Dark Side of the Beef Trust." apparently written by an expert, supplementing the charges of the Lancet and enforcing them with such details as could hardly have been supplied by anything but personal knowledge. The whole process of manufacture in the trust houses was followed with minute care and the charge was explicitly made that carelessness reigned every-where; that impure products were habitually sent out for consumption; that meat fit only for destruction was habitually worked up with spices and drugs to disguise its taste and sold to

To this extraordinary array of speoific assertions no answer was ever

Here, then, are two witnesses that solemnly declare that the conditions in the trust slaughter houses are exactly such as would allow the meat of "lumpy jaw" cattle to be sent out as

Suppose that we take of the matter the most charitable view possible. Suppose we assume that the trust gentlemen are most scrupulous about all the ways in which they make money. Suppose we forget about the soldiers poisoned by embalmed beef, the sames of gouge and robbery practiced by the trust refrigerator car lines, the manip-ulation of a thousand markets for profits, the tribute levied by this combination upon all households in the country. Let us forget that they are law-breakers and money-mad and assume that not one of them would touch a cent of questionable profits. Still this question steres us in the ace: How do we know what become of the "lumpy jaw" cattle?

How do the trust gentlemen know? Their employes are employed to make much money for the trust gentiemen. How do we know the ways in which the money is made?

How do the trust gentlemen know! Here is a stream of the most terrible nfection passing daily within a few makes of the nation's feed supply.

18 | How do we know that sufficient precautions are taken to prevent contami-

How do the trust gentlemen know? They inform us that what goes on behind the walls of their plants is their own affair; that is, their business; they will manage it as they see fit. Whose affair is it, then, if the nation cats diseased meat, if we are poisoned by trichinae, if cancer increases?

Other countries are not so dull as we are about these things. Other countries understand very well the nonstrous perils involved in the methods of this monopoly, and, therefore, try to exclude American meats.

To quiet their objections the United States is supposed to keep an inspector upon ment intended for export and to place upon it an official stamp certifying that it is fit for food. If, then, these are the methods in

regard to export beef, about which there is nominal inspection, what do you suppose are the methods about meat for domestic consumption, on which there is no inspection at all?

Why was the Beef Trust allowed to go on year after year violating the law and no attempt made to prevent it? Why are the laws inert against this criminal organization? Why is a man

Why do we contribute our dollars year after year to swell unnecessary,

Why are we content to have our food prepared for us in secret under conditions that to any same mind certainly suggest fraud and treachery?

We are not obliged to have there hings if we do not want them. The things if we do not want them. remedies are simple enough.

As to the "lumpy jaw," the tube losis and the cancer, put a stop to private slaughtering. Let all the slaughtering. tering of food animals be done by the State in the light of day, without any of this dark lantern business, on equal terms for all. There are very few private slaughter houses in England. The cities and towns run their slaughter houses under medical inspection. But in England the people do not care to be poisoned in their meat.

And we need not worry about the objection that publicly owned slaughter houses are an invasion of the private rights of business. When it comes to life and death there are no private rights of business. No man has a right to saved profits that be makes by spreading disease. We have gone too far on the road to public sanitation to turn back beause some gentleman's profits are threatened. The State will not allow you to go around with smallpox or to conceal scarlet fever in your house, although each may be strictly your own affair. Compared with cancer, smallpox and scarlet fever are nothing. If the State can take radical measures to stamp out cholera it can take radical measures to stamp out cancer, a million times worse than cholera. If it can provide pest houses for public safety it can provide slaughter houses for public safety. And its duty in the one case is at least as clear as in the other.

The Eagle's prediction that the Beef Trust would raise the price of food on the people has been fulfilled. The action of the packers is expected to arouse particularly those members of Congress who have insisted that the packers should pay the cost of the meat inspection, for which Congress now appropriates \$3,000,000 annually. One of the arguments used against this proposal has been the allegation that the packers would at once shift the cost of the inspection to the cattle

Now that the packers propose shift the loss from conde cames while at the same time the profit by the advertisement of the government guaranty of the wholest ness of their products the propon of the plan to make them pay for the government imspection insist they have an argument. Senators Beveridge, of Indiana, and Gallinger, of New Hampshire, have already promised to renew the fight in the next Congress.

Congress should at once add to the meat inspection law these three pro-

1-Packers should be obliged to bear all the expense attached to in

2-Packers should be obliged print date of canning on the labels of all canned goods.

3-All ment in transit should spected by the government